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TO OLD SI-NAN

THE CHINESE CAPITAL IS REMOVED BY IMPERIAL EDICT.

City Is "Defended by Nature" and the Dowager Empress Orders that It Be Made Ready.

MAY BE A CHINESE "BLUFF"

BUT IT HAS ELEMENTS OF DISQUIET FOR THE POWERS.

Would Necessitate Permanent Legation Guards by the Nations Who Would Maintain Envoys.

AMERICAN REPLY TO DELCASSE

IT DOES NOT CONCUR IN ALL THE FRENCH PROPOSALS.

Answer Is Not Completed, but Tenor Has Been Outlined—Japanese Troops Evacuating.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The statement from Japan that the Chinese Emperor has issued an edict establishing his capital at Si-Nan instead of Peking does not surprise those who have kept a close watch on recent developments in China. According to Chinese reasoning the imperial palace at Peking was desecrated by the parade

through it of the troops of the foreign powers. Perhaps Kwang-Su finds a more potent reason for changing his capital to a more remote spot in the hope that his new capital may prove inaccessible to the forces of the powers in the event of future trouble with them, though this hope might fall him if the powers should find it necessary to proceed in force to the new capital. The view of the situation may impress itself upon the Emperor and determine him to return to Peking.

If, however, he persists in maintaining his capital at Si-Nan, hundreds of miles west of Peking and far in the interior, it might make the maintenance of legation guards there a necessary precaution by the powers whose ministers would reside at that distant point.

However, the Japanese statement as to this edict lacks confirmation, and, even if confirmed, it may prove to be only an Oriental "bluff" by the wily Chinese.

Text of the Edict.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Japanese minister has left with the secretary of state a copy of a telegram, dated Oct. 1, received from the Japanese minister for foreign affairs to this effect:

"The Japanese acting consul at Shanghai reported on the 28th ultimo the publication in Chinese papers of an undated imperial edict, the purpose of which was as follows: 'Though we have accompanied her Majesty, the Empress dowager, to Tai-Yen and settled there, it is not our intention to remain there permanently. Inasmuch as Chang-An was the seat of the ancient rulers of China, and is defended by nature, we order the acting Governor of Shen-Si to select a suitable site for the imperial palace in the city of Si-Nan, and to prepare everything necessary for our journey thereto. He should bear in mind the hardships we are now exposed to, and refrain from all extravagant preparations.'"

NOT WHOLLY APPROVED.

French Note Is Being Considered by the State Officials.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The American answer to the French note, which is the pending phase of the Chinese negotiations to be disposed of, has been pretty well defined, although it will remain for the return of the President and a meeting of the Cabinet to give the answer formal definition. Already, however, intimations have been conveyed to some of the foreign representatives that this government may not be able to concur in the interdiction of the import of arms into China, and also, that there may be serious constitutional reasons requiring at least two of the French proposals to be submitted to the American Congress before they can be acted on affirmatively.

These two latter propositions relate to the establishment of a permanent legation guard at Peking, and to the permanent maintenance of a line of communication from Peking to the sea. The permanency of these plans appears to involve a possibility of territorial occupation, though of a limited character, both at Peking and along the road from Peking to the sea, and it is understood that, even if these moves were regarded with favor by the executive branch, there would be constitutional reasons making it desirable to submit them to Congress. This idea has been put forward only in a tentative way, as indicating to foreign representatives some of the questions which will have to be taken into account in giving an answer to the French note.

The document is not regarded, however, as one which must be accepted or rejected as a whole. The efforts of M. Delcasse to secure a basis of settlement are fully appreciated by the officials here, and this view doubtless will find expression in the American answer.

Chaffee's Casualty List.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—General Chaffee, under date of Oct. 5, at Taku, has sent the following casualty list since last report:

Sept. 14: On Hospital ship Relief, Albert Henig, Company K, Ninth Infantry, dysentery. Sept. 21: At Peking, Daniel Reasoner, Company K, Ninth Infantry. Sept. 23: At Tien-Tsin, George Paul Farrell, marine corps, cause not known. Sept. 27: At Peking, Ambrose J. Melanson, Company M, Ninth Infantry, dysentery. Sept. 30: At Peking, John Hering, hospital corps, dysentery.

Rivers Doomed of Vessels.

HONG-KONG, Oct. 6.—Owing to restrictive regulations and unfavorable treatment, British shipping companies have abandoned the West river trade and sold their vessels for the Yang-Tze, leaving the foreigners in the river ports dependent on Chinese launches in event of a rising. Two roughly constructed beach boats, which were landing

stores at Hong-Kong, have received hurried orders to proceed to Canton.

Baroness Von Ketteler Has Sailed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A telegram from the United States consul at Tien-Tsin conveys the information that the Baroness Von Ketteler left for Yokohama Sept. 29, in fair health.

NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Incorporation Made in New Jersey—Work Will Begin Soon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—A certificate of incorporation of the Exchange Telegraph Company has been filed with the county clerk of Hudson county, New Jersey, and with the secretary of state at Trenton. The authorized capital stock is \$5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of \$100 each. The objects of the company are to transmit and sell throughout the United States all kinds of news and to operate tickers for the transmission of market quotations.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is an incorporation effected by the members of the boards of trade of Chicago and other cities to build and operate Board of Trade lines. The company is organized because of a recent contest between the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies, growing out of the selling of quotations of the Chicago Board of Trade to bucket shops.

Work Will Begin Soon.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—President W. S. Warren, of the Chicago Board of Trade, said to-day that the work of construction of the new system will begin as soon as practicable. Stock in the new company will be placed on the market shortly after Nov. 1. When completed, the lines will be 4,700 miles in length. According to President Warren, the new company will have exclusive privileges in the matter of telegraph wires on the floor of the exchange, and a representative of the company is now engaged in securing from other exchanges contracts for free space and the co-operation of all the exchanges necessary to insure the success of the new company.

NEGROES STAND ALONE

TEXT OF RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT A. M. E. CONFERENCE.

Bishop Grant, of Indianapolis, Said White People Should Not Be Considered by the Blacks.

HAMILTON, O., Oct. 6.—The North Ohio A. M. E. Conference, to-day, adopted, after a sensational debate, a report declaring that "the sources to which many of the clearest heads and truest hearts of both races have hopefully looked for a solution of the so-called negro problem, namely, the church and the schoolhouse, seem from present facts and indications to give ultimate promise of but disappointment and utter failure."

Bishop Grant, of Indianapolis, discussing the report said: "I am an American citizen; this is my country. I am not going around to ask the white people what they are going to do with us. We have reached the place where we can say we are considering whether we will let the white man stay in this country or not."

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

No Unusual Pressure on the Porte to Settle Our Claims.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Inquiry at the State Department disclosed the fact that there have been no recent developments in the matter of the claim of the United States against Turkey for indemnification on account of missionary property destroyed at Harput and elsewhere, several years ago. The claim has been presented several times to the Turkish government, the most recent presentation being made by Mr. Griscomb, our charge d'affaires at Constantinople. In each case the Turkish government, instead of repudiating the claim, has promised a settlement; and this is the state of the case at present. Several months ago, Rear Admiral Ahmed, of the Turkish navy, came over here to purchase a ship, with the unofficially understood purpose of compromising with the claimants under cover of the purchase. He carried home a "number of plans from American shipbuilders, but he did not buy a vessel so far as is known here. Meanwhile, with a view to impressing upon the Turkish government its dissatisfaction with its dilatoriness, the State Department has allowed Mr. Strauss, our minister to Turkey, to remain in the United States. There the matter remains for the present. There have been no developments, and none are expected in the very near future.

SOME NOVEL PLEADINGS.

Far-Reaching Plan to Get Soldier Out of Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—County Judge Smith Lent, to-day, at White Plains, N. Y., sentenced Charles Wood, who was, a few days ago, convicted of robbing a Fort Snocum soldier named Charles Smith, of \$35 and then leaving him for dead, to nineteen years imprisonment in Sing Sing prison. His counsel will appeal the case on legal grounds.

First, that as the United States was at war against the Filipinos, only the United States law prevailed in the case, and the county court had no legal existence or jurisdiction over soldiers; also, that the southern boundary of Westchester county is Long Island sound, and this robbery took place near David's Island, and the county had no jurisdiction. A deputy sheriff took Wood to Sing Sing this afternoon. Wood's companion, Jackson, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced, last week, to nineteen years also.

GOING TO WASHINGTON.

President and Mrs. McKinley Will Reach the Capital Tuesday.

CANTON, O., Oct. 6.—Part of the day at the McKinley house was occupied in preparation for the return to Washington on Monday. The intention is to leave Canton on the regular Pennsylvania train at 1:30, reaching Washington Tuesday morning.

The President and Mrs. McKinley will be back in Canton some time before election and return to Washington immediately thereafter, although no date for coming back has been determined. The President's uncle, B. F. McKinley, and daughter, of San Francisco, called during the afternoon.

END IN SIGHT

STRIKE SHOWS SIGNS OF REACHING AN EARLY CONCLUSION.

Mitchell Will Call a Convention Soon to Take Action on the Offer of a Ten Per Cent. Increase.

TIME AND PLACE NOT FIXED

CONFERENCE AT HAZLETON TO-DAY WILL APPOINT THEM.

Mitchell Addresses Mass Meetings and Reviews Long Parades of the Striking Coal Diggers.

MORE MINES ARE SHUT DOWN

GREAT MARCH OF STRIKERS CLOSES THE LATTIMER PIT.

Collision Imminent, but Fortunately Averted—Marchers Headed by Women—The Day's Movements.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—President Mitchell has at last announced his intention to call a convention of miners to decide what action shall be taken in regard to the operators' offer of a 10 per cent. increase in wages. He made the announcement to-day in a speech at the miners' mass meeting at Shenandoah. He said he would issue a call in a few days.

The belief is general that the men will give a majority vote in favor of accepting the concessions made by the operators, which include a reduction in the price of powder to the miners as well as increased pay for all mine workers. The date and place of holding the convention will be decided upon at Hazleton to-morrow by President Mitchell and other officials of the United Mine Workers. The question of the number of convention delegates to be allotted the local branches will also then be disposed of.

President Mitchell addressed largely attended mass meetings and reviewed long parades of miners also at Shenandoah this afternoon and at Mount Carmel to-night. More collieries were closed to-day, the most important being the mines of Calvin Pardee & Co. at Lattimer. Mr. Pardee announced that work would be suspended at the mines until further notice, because, as he said, the authorities did not afford sufficient protection to his employees from intimidation by marching mobs of strikers, and he therefore would cease work to prevent injury to property and possible loss of life. Many hundreds of strikers, accompanied by women, marched to the Lattimer mines this morning, and though they did not attack the workmen or commit any violence, they marched back and forth on the public road near the mines in such a menacing manner that the Pardees employees feared attack should they emerge from their homes to go to work. In this way the strikers effectually prevented the starting of operations, and Mr. Pardee's decision to close the mine followed.

Quietness prevailed in the other sections of the coal region. The Delaware & Hudson Company to-day joined with the other operators and posted notices offering the 10 per cent. increase. The Pennsylvania Coal Company is the only other large operator that has not posted the notices, but President Thorne has been quoted as saying his company will agree to whatever the others do.

WOMEN AND GIRLS MARCH.

Demonstration Successful in Trying Up Mines Without Trouble.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 6.—Nearly 2,000 strikers, with fifty women and girls, marched into Lattimer early this morning and completely tied up the two collieries of Calvin Pardee & Co., located at that place. It was the greatest march that has taken place during the present strike.

The women, who were made up of strikers from McKees, Audubon, Jeannette and Hazleton, on the south side, and from Harwood, Jeddo, Freeland and Upper Lehigh on the north side. The women and girls came from the now famous borough of McAdoo.

Sheriff Hardy and a handful of deputies were at Lattimer when the strikers arrived, and they kept the marchers constantly on the move. There was no disturbance at any time, the men and women being well behaved.

It was the most exciting day that Lattimer has had since the tragedy of three years ago. The strikers from the south side concentrated on the back road to the place. They had left their homes at mid-night. The women, including "White" Jones, were conveyed in wagons, while the men walked. It was a little before 6 o'clock when the 1,000 south-side men entered Lattimer, headed by a file and drum corps and the women. The leader of the women, who was a pretty Polish girl, carried a large American flag. They marched and counter-marched on the Lattimer public road until 7 a. m., when the whistle blew for the starting of working at the collieries. A shout went up from the crowd as it saw that no one responded to the call.

Shortly after this a faint cheer was heard in the distance, and suddenly a crowd which proved to be the north side marchers had gathered on the opposite side of the town, burst through a gate on the McKees road, and headed for the property of the McKees, where they came streaming about half a mile away. They came streaming by the hundreds and rushed down the company's railway, then across the strippings and joined the south side force on the public road on the very spot where the twenty-two marchers were shot by deputies in 1897. While the men were running across the company's property it looked as if the leaders of the south side strikers would lose control of the men, and they, too, would break and overrun the private grounds, but they were held in check. If they had got on to the property the sheriff with his small force would have been absolutely powerless to deal with the 2,000 cheering marchers.

The combined forces, after a short rest, formed two by two, and with the women and girls in the lead started on another parade through the town. The women carried the Lattimer men blacklegs and other vile names, while those assailed re-

mained mute for fear of being attacked. This was kept up until 8 o'clock, when the marchers began to leave for their various home towns.

Harvey's Story of the Day.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 6.—Sheriff Harvey came to Wilkesbarre from Hazleton this afternoon. His story of the Lattimer affair this morning is as follows: "At 4 o'clock this morning I had half a dozen deputies at Lattimer. Shortly after that hour we heard in the distance the tramp of many feet, and occasionally the rumble of wagon wheels. Listening, we could hear the tramp, tramp in other directions.

"In the dim light we saw rounding a curve in the road several hundred men. They were unarmed and seemed peaceful. From the woods came another several hundred and from another direction came nine wagon loads of women. Entering the other end of the town we saw what appeared to be a thousand strikers and simultaneously all these bands met in the center of the town. They did not stop there, but continued marching in opposite directions up and down the main streets. As soon as one band marched to an extreme end of town it would counter-march, the other bands acting in a similar manner, and by that means, for nearly two hours, they occupied the streets in files of eight and twelve.

"It was utterly impossible for any one to cross the street or pass through this compact mass of moving humanity. It was a complete mobilization and we could only stand and look on. Passing the company barn, the drivers were unable to get out the mules. The frightened occupants of the company houses did not attempt to pass out to work or anywhere else.

"The marching was continued until after 7 o'clock, when the hundreds of strikers, having accomplished their object, withdrew as silently as they came. They had closed the Lattimer mines, for there was no response from the employees.

"When the town was again deserted and peace restored we retired to headquarters. I will not talk about the matter of a call for troops. That question is too leading. I have nothing more to say on this subject except that so far as I know we have done our whole duty. We have made arrests where it was deemed an actual necessity." (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

THE PRESS IS DENSE

LONDON PAPERS CANNOT SEE AMERICA'S INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

Quiet Ending of the Boer War Is Giving Great Satisfaction, and Roberts' Return Arouses Interest.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTIONS

GOVERNMENT STRENGTH IS INCREASED EVERY POLLING DAY.

Comparison of English and American Partisan Spirit—Messages from the South African Front.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Thanks to Germany's withdrawal of her first note and the substitution for it of a compromise, there is a general impression in England that a basis of united action by the powers is now in sight. That such a satisfactory stage has been reached through Lord Salisbury's following America's lead is ignored by the English papers, which have not yet grasped the fact that the present German action is a direct consequence of Lord Salisbury's verbal refusal to become a party to the suggestion that the surrender of the guilty Chinese officials must be precedent to the peace negotiations. Great Britain, it is fairly safe to say, will now formally renounce Germany's.

As to the Boer war, had, perhaps, a greater effect on the negotiations than any recent circumstances, besides making the continental plan for working independently of the United States unfeasible.

With the Chinese middle showing signs of clearing up there is some opportunity of paying attention to the quiet ending of the war in South Africa. Out of 3,000,000 who have actually returned to duty, such quick recovery of such a large percentage of the wounded rather breaks down Baron Bloch's theory that a modern war is impossible, owing to its slaughter, though, it is true, ten thousand British soldiers have found graves in South Africa.

London is already in a state of expectancy, awaiting the return of the city imperial volunteers from South Africa, and the elections are over the whole country is likely to give itself up to a period of jubilant anticipation, pending the arrival of Lord Roberts, whose return will be marked by celebrations such as Great Britain has not seen for many a year.

The attitude of the Canadian electors towards the policy of sending soldiers to South Africa from Canada is awaited here with some interest. The Globe editorially expressed the hope that Mr. Bourassa and others agreeing with his ideas, may be defeated, but adds: "Whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, is returned or not, we believe the next administration of Canada will be even more strongly imperialist than the present."

The personnel of the next British Parliament, as decided up to date, promises to be of interest. Labor is well represented by Messrs. Burns, Keir, Hardie and Pell, the latter being the employees' representative during the recent Taff-Valle Railroad strike. Mr. Hardie's success was quite unexpected. He only visited the constituency, Merthyr Tydfil district (Wales), where he defeated William Pritchard Morgan, two days before the poll. All the Cabinet ministers will reappear and nearly all the former Cabinet ministers.

One of the most remarkable features of the elections was the sweeping defeat of Captain the Hon. H. Lambton, of the British cruiser Powerful, who opposed the government candidate at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The failure of Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Liberal), president of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, to defeat his Conservative opponent in the Cockermouth division of Cumberland, was scarcely less surprising. Literary England will be well represented, and Mr. Augustin Birrell, for there will be Lecky, the historian; Prof. James Bryce, the historian; Winston Churchill, Gilbert Parker and others, present at St. Stephen's to uphold the various branches (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

TO GOEBELDOM

MR. BRYAN HAS GONE TO FIRE THE KENTUCKY HEART.

Made a Number of Speeches in Indiana Towns, and He and His Crowds Were Sprinkled.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE DEITY

CANDIDATE'S ARGUMENT TO SUSTAIN HIS CONTENTION.

Says Republicans Are Not Democrats, Therefore It Is to Be Assumed That They Are Ungodly.

MUCH TALK ON THE TRUSTS

COERCION OF EMPLOYEES FIGURES AGAIN IN THE SPEECHES.

Ethical Point on Stealing—Specters of Imperialism and Militarism Invoked—Day in Detail.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 6.—Mr. Bryan came to Republican Louisville to-night, an hour and a half later than he was expected, after speaking at fourteen towns in Indiana. These speeches were made at Plainfield, a small station a few miles out from Indianapolis; Greencastle, where the De Pauw University is located; Brazil, an important mining center; Terre Haute, Lewis, Linton, Elkhart, Washington, Shoals, Mitchell, Orleans, Salem, New Albany and Jeffersonville. His audiences were large except at the very small towns. A light rain fell the greater part of the day, but this circumstance was not allowed to interfere with the meetings in any way. Mr. Bryan spoke largely on trusts, affirming that the Deity was with the Democrats in their contention. He said all men's wants were similar, but all men's possessions were not equal. That God gave us our wants and the Republican party our possessions; whence he urged the democracy of God and the imperial tendency of Republicans. A presumable corollary of this is the ungodliness of Republicans.

A five-minute stop at Plainfield at 7:30 o'clock was the first incident of Mr. Bryan's speaking day. He spoke on trusts, and, relative to imperialism, said: "If it is not right for one man to steal a pocket-book, it is not right for a nation to steal two hundred islands." The next stop was at Greencastle, seat of De Pauw College, and in a locality where Democratic sentiment predominates. There were many students in the crowd which gathered to hear Mr. Bryan, who had just finished his cantaloupe and oat meal, but left the table to address the gathering. He spoke especially to the students, saying he thought present conditions such as should appeal especially to them. He warned them against trusts as calculated by their combinations and manipulations to materially reduce the opportunities of the rising generation, if not to destroy the chances of many of them. Any system calculated to curtail opportunities for individual endeavor and hold down the bulk of the aspiring young men of the country to perpetual clerkship was, Mr. Bryan said, to be unreservedly condemned. He also spoke of the increase of the standing army and the tendency to imperialism as subjects in which the youth of the land are especially interested. Referring to the possibilities, in case of permanent extension of our government to the Philippines, Mr. Bryan asked: "If the carpet-baggers steal in Cuba, 200 miles away, what cannot be expected of them in the Philippines, 7,000 miles distant?"

A TALK ABOUT TRUSTS.

At Brazil Mr. Bryan spoke for half an hour to a large audience composed largely of coal miners. His speech was devoted to the trust question. In part he said: "When we ask the Republicans to defend imperialism they tell us there is really no such thing; when we ask them to defend militarism, they tell us there is really no such thing; when we ask them what they are going to do on the trust question, Mr. Hanna replied that he does not believe there are any trusts. The trust question was before people some in 1896, but not much. It was before us in principle, but we have had a great many applications of principle since, and the people know more about it now than they did then. Some of the people then thought the trust did not amount to anything, and when I see a man who has learned by experience what he ought to have learned by reason, I am reminded of one of Solomon's proverbs, 'The wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the foolish pass on and are punished.' I told you in 1896 that if the trusts furnished the money to carry on the campaign for the Republican party, these trusts would make it back if the Republican party got into power. Some of you Republicans laughed at it. There are some Republicans with such short memories, some of them hate so to exercise their minds, that I am going to condense the proverb of Solomon so it will be so short that no Republican can forget it. The wise man gets the idea in his head; the foolish man gets it in the neck. No, you cannot help getting the idea, but you have your choice as to where you will take it."

At Terre Haute, Mr. Bryan spoke for half an hour to a large audience. He said the reason he gave more time to imperialism than to other issues was because of its dominant importance; "It is not due to a changed heart on matters of finance." If there were new questions to discuss, the Republican party had only itself to blame. The trusts were an instance of this fact. Then he repeated substantially his argument on these combinations, made earlier in the day at Brazil. He closed by saying: "The laboring man has a head and he has a heart, as well as a stomach. The Republican party not only talks of incapacity of the Filipinos for self-government, but it is going on the theory that the laboring men of our own country have no capacity for that and I find warrant for this last statement in the threats and intimidation of employers by employers who desire to coerce their men to vote the Republican ticket."

ANOTHER ICE TRUST.

"I want to remind you of something."

You talk to a Republican about a trust to-day and there is only one trust in existence, the ice trust. Every director of the ice trust is a Republican, and it is located in New York, and not a Republican in this city or in any city outside of New York was ever hurt by the ice trust, and the ice trust could not hurt the people of New York if the Governor of New York and the Legislature of New York, both Republican, would protect the people from the ice trust. I noticed that the Governor said the other day that he was trying to do it, but had not succeeded. He had better take lessons of the Democratic attorney general of Nebraska. We had an ice trust organized in Omaha and it came to the attention of the attorney general last May and he commenced suit against it, and on the first day of August it was dissolved. Our attorney general can dissolve an ice trust in the State of Nebraska, but the Governor of New York cannot hurt one in New York."

At Lewis a sharp rain fell while he spoke, but the crowd held its ground. He impressed on his hearers the necessity of electing Democrats to Congress. He said: "Send down to Congress a man who will vote against government by injunction; who will vote for arbitration between labor and capital; who will vote to give labor a representative in the President's Cabinet; who will vote against private monopoly in every form; who will vote for a small standing army and a citizen soldiery ready to respond to his country's call, and who will vote against a colonial policy."

Rain was still falling when Mr. Bryan reached Linton, but he had a large audience, though he spoke in the open. He spoke for forty minutes, his speech being a general review of the situation. Declaring that the laborer had nothing to hope for from the gold standard or the protective tariff, he asserted that the Republican party had no plans that looked to anything except the improvement of the fortunes of comparatively a few favorites at the expense of the many.

GOD A DEMOCRAT.

Speaking of the income tax question, Mr. Bryan said: "The Republican party has placed a tax on consumption, and when we wanted an income tax the wealthy men of this Nation fought it. They said that an income tax makes people lie. But if a man attempts to lie when you try to tax him, I say make the law so that you can punish liars until they quit lying. When you place a tax on consumption you make men pay according to what they want, not according to what they have; and men's wants are more nearly equal than their possessions, because God gave us our wants and He was a Democrat, and gave us about the same wants, but the Republican party is largely responsible for the possessions of people and for the inequality of possessions, and they are not Democrats."

On the tariff he said: "You will be told that the protective tariff is levied for the benefit of the laboring man, but if you will look in summer resorts you will find there the beneficiaries of protection, but you people never meet them there. You do not get the blessings of a high tariff. It was never levied for the benefit of the producer of wealth. It was levied for those who call themselves the captains of industry, but it is, as in the army, where the officer gets the glory and the big pay and the private does the work and gets little reward."

At Elkhart Mr. Bryan spoke of the Republican policy. In part he said: "Republicans, you want the splendor of an empire;" (CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE.)

JURY TO TRY YOUTSEY

ONLY ELEVEN MEN OUT OF VENTURE OF FIFTY SECURED.

Jurors Are All Democrats—Deposition of William L. Taylor Taken for Trial—New Election Bill.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 6.—The whole day was spent in selecting a jury in the Youtsey trial and at 7 o'clock to-night, when the court adjourned, after a five hours' continuous session, only eleven jurors had been permanently secured as follows: S. E. Triplett, J. N. Johnson, R. H. McCabe, Lot Burgess, H. L. Hammond, William Wells, J. L. Neal, Clarence Bailey, D. G. Robinson, Jr., John Garnett and James Norton. All of the jurors are farmers and all Democrats except Johnson, who is a Brown Democrat.

The special venire of fifty men being exhausted the court ordered a special venire of fifteen men from Bourbon county to be here by Monday morning. The defense used its fifteen challenges to challenge the commonwealth used only two of its five.

W. S. TAYLOR'S DEPOSITION.

It Will Be Used in the Trial of Henry E. Youtsey.

The deposition of ex-Governor William S. Taylor, formerly of Kentucky, was taken by Albert C. Metcalf, one of the Superior Court stenographers, Friday, which will be used in the testimony in the trial of Henry E. Youtsey at Georgetown, who is charged with being implicated in the murder of William Goebel. About twenty questions were asked.

Following is the substance of Mr. Taylor's testimony: "On Jan. 27, 1890, I saw Mr. Youtsey in the general office of the secretary of state. I have no recollection of hearing him say anything on that occasion. I went into that office from my private office, and noticed that there was considerable excitement in there, and I saw Mr. Youtsey sitting near a window with a gun in his hand or in his lap. I did not speak to him, but I asked some one, I don't remember who he was, what the excitement was about, and was told that it was caused by a report that there was a fight in the legislative building. In a few minutes the report was contradicted. Then the excitement subsided, and I think Mr. Youtsey left the secretary's office. I have no recollection of ever seeing Mr. Youtsey in the private office of the secretary of state. I do not remember certainly all the parties who were in the office at that time. But among them were George Hemphill, J. B. Matthews, M. R. Todd, Stuart Stone and perhaps some others. I did not at the time notice that Mr. Youtsey was more excited than any of the others I saw alone."

A copy of the deposition was forwarded to Georgetown.

New Elections Bill Proposed.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 6.—The Senate to-day passed a substitute for the House election bill. The substitute is virtually a return to the law which was in force when the Goebel law was enacted and under which the county judges appoint the election judges. The House will almost certainly reject the substitute and the chances for the passage of a new election law, at the present session, are not flattering.

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TO THOUSANDS

GOV. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO VAST CROWDS OF CHICAGOANS.

Closes a Day of Speechmaking in Illinois with Two Great Meetings at the Metropolis of the West.

TRYING TO NAIL AN ISSUE

THE GOVERNOR SAYS IT IS A VERY HARD THING TO DO.

Democrats Do Not Keep One Issue Paramount Long Enough to Have It Effectively Spiked.

RECENT CONVERTS TO BRYAN

THEIR RECORDS MADE PLAIN TO THEIR GREAT DISCREDIT.

Quotations by Carl Schurz Which Look Very Queer Now—Action Demanded by Treaty Stipulations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Concluding the programme of a busy day of campaigning, embracing a dozen speeches, Governor Roosevelt of New York, to-night addressed two Chicago audiences which crowded both the Coliseum and First Regiment Armory, yet he had to disappoint several thousand persons on whom the doors were closed after the big buildings were filled. For more than three hours before the arrival of Governor Roosevelt the crowd had been gathering in Wabash avenue, awaiting him. The Governor was late, owing to the failure of his special train to arrive on time. When the train rolled into the depot those aboard, among whom were Governor Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, Senator Cullom and Richard Yates, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, received a mighty cheer. Hundreds of Republican club members, mounted and in khaki uniforms, were formed in line, and the Governor was escorted to the Auditorium Hotel, where he took dinner. Along the route the sidewalks were thronged, and numerous bands made music for the marchers. While the throng at the Coliseum awaited the national candidate, various speakers occupied the platform. Among them was Judge Yates, at whose request the audience rose and gave three cheers for McKinley and Roosevelt.

A radical change had been made in the Coliseum for Governor Roosevelt. The platform from which Bourke Cockran spoke one week ago, at the end of the hall, had been moved to the east side, and the chairs were so arranged that every one in the vast building faced the speaker, and all were thus enabled to hear distinctly. For ten minutes